

PROBABILITIES.

Partly fair and moderately cold, with light snowfalls or flurries.

MCGILL Daily



Vol. 5. No. 51.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1915.

"DAILY" PHONES.

Editorial Up. 446
Business Up. 433
Advertising... Main 3052

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DOUBT REPORT RE BILLINGTON

Authorities Believe Confusion
Has Been Caused.

NEWS WAS IN LETTER

He Was a Brilliant Athlete and
Equally Brilliant
Student.

Confirmation is lacking of the report published in one of the evening newspapers of the death at the front of Lieut. Eric Billington, Sci. '12, of the Royal Engineers, well-known throughout Canada a few years ago as a leading football player. This information was based upon the receipt at Ottawa of a letter from Sergt. Geo. Kennedy, Med. '16, with No. 3 (McGill) General Hospital, stating that Lieut. Billington had been killed in action.

Strong hopes are entertained at the University that such is not the case, and particularly so, since it is thought that confusion has been caused through the publication of the name of another Billington in a recent British casualty list. Lieut. Billington was at last accounts en route to the Dardanelles.

Edward Eric Billington was born just outside the city of Liverpool, England, in which city he afterwards attended the university. In 1911 he came to McGill and was admitted to third year mining in the Faculty of Applied Science. This course he followed to its completion, securing his B. Sc. degree in 1913, and his M.Sc. degree in 1914.

Before he left England, Lieut. Billington had acquired a reputation as a football player which was widely recognized. As a three-quarter back at the English Rugby game, he was well known throughout the North of England. Upon entering McGill, Billington immediately turned out with the English Rugby squad, being a tower of strength on the backfield. The year following his entry, he became a member of the senior intercollegiate football squad, soon adapting himself to the changed style of play, and displaying remarkable ability as an all-round kick. For three sessions "Billy" was the star centre half-back of the senior team, being known and recognized as one of the best, if not the best, punter, in the Dominion. During the season of 1913 he was the mainstay of the McGill team, and in the play-off at Ottawa with Toronto was seen at his best. He was the bright star of the afternoon, time after time running through broken fields for gain, while his punting and drop-kicking was one of the deciding features of the game.

After graduation, Billington secured a position with a coal mining concern in the Province of Alberta. Last spring, when he heard of the formation of the McGill Overseas Company, now attached to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, he immediately volunteered his services to Captain Gregor Barclay, the O. C., in any capacity. He was told that there were no vacancies in the company for officers, and that he must join as a private. This he did. Within a few days, however, after enlisting he secured his commission in the Royal Engineers, and early in the summer crossed to England.

Lieut. Billington married on March 11 last Miss Edith R. (Robin) Wilson, a graduate of McGill in Music '14. Mrs. Billington accompanied her husband to England.

The death of Lieut. Billington was reported at an earlier date this summer, but no confirmation was found for the rumor. He was a member of Epsilon Phi Fraternity.

"He was one of the best and most brilliant of our younger graduates," said Dr. Frank D. Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, to the McGill Daily last night, "a great favorite among his classmates and very highly thought of by the Faculty."

"An extremely able man," said Dr. J. Bonsall Porter, Professor of Mining, who doubts very much the authenticity of the report. "He was a man of exceptionally high character, a fellow who combined a very high moral character with a great deal of good fellowship." Dr. Porter cabled Lieut. Billington's father last night to secure definite information.

GETS LEGION OF HONOR.

Lieut. C. S. Wright, the Toronto man who accompanied Scott's Antarctic expedition as physicist, and who has been in France since the outbreak of the war with the Scottish Wireless Corps of the Royal Engineers, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Lieut. (Dr.) Wright is a graduate of Upper Canada College and Toronto University. After graduating he was a lecturer at Cambridge University for some time.

Lt. Billington



RUSTY LAING RETURNS HOME

Graduate in Architecture is on
Four Months' Leave.

WOUNDED IN RIGHT ARM

Hopes to Rejoin His Regiment,
the 24th, By April
the 1st.

Lieut. Murdoch ("Rusty") Laing, Arch. '15, 24th Victoria Rifles, as the result of a gunshot wound in his right arm, is home on four months' leave. Lieut. Laing left Canada with his regiment about May 1, and after three or four months at Shorncliffe, proceeded to France about the month of September. Five weeks after his arrival at the front, he was wounded and passed through No. 4 Field Ambulance, No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station, No. 1 Ambulance train, No. 3 British General, and thence to the Free Hospital, London. On sufficient recovery, Lieut. Laing returned home.

Interviewed last night by a Daily representative, "Rusty" related a few of his experiences during his brief sojourn in France. The trenches are about thirty yards apart, and when the weather is fine everything is O.K., though the trenches are never dry; but when it rains, the conditions are anything but conducive to comfort. Lots of bombs, "Jack Johnsons," shrapnel, French mortars, "coal-boxes" and "whiz-bangs" to break the monotony. During his stay it was really very quiet where the regiment was stationed, and they did not experience any real fighting with the enemy. However, they were continually under fire, their casualties averaging three or four a day. They knew practically nothing about the war outside of their two or three hundred yards of trenches.

"Rusty" saw the No. 6 Field Ambulance in which were a lot of McGill men. This Ambulance was stationed only five miles behind the trench line, and seemed to be having a rather "soft" time. The men served in the trenches in relays, six days in, after which they were relieved and sent back to the billets for six days. While in billets working parties were sent up every day to dig trenches, so that the stay in the trenches was really easier than that spent in billets.

Lieut. Laing stated that he had heard something of the C.O.T.C. controversy, and he declared the statement, that the standing of a C.O.T.C. Lieutenant was not recognized by other regiments, to be absolutely false. As a proof of this, he cited his own experience. He received his commission in the C.O.T.C. on a Saturday, and on the following Monday he received his appointment as a lieutenant in the 24th Victoria Rifles. With regard to the enlistment of students, Lieut. Laing declared that there were only two really substantial reasons which might prevent the majority of McGill students from enlisting. These were (1) that they are physically unfit, (2) or that their nerves are in that particular condition which is commonly called cowardice. He said the First Division had shown up well, and that the Second, although as yet untried, was doing excellent work.

"It is not a gentlemanly act to stay at home and let some one else fight for you. When under shell fire it is only the fool who is not scared; but a man always carries out his duty, even though scared for his life."

Lieut. Laing stated that five out of six officers in his company were McGill men, and four of them are now casualties. Besides these, there were several private ardent children of the red and white. The following are the four McGill officers wounded: Lieut. V. E. Duclos, wounded in the back, now back on duty; Captain B. H. T. Mackenzie, wounded on side of his head by a shrapnel, now recovered and is in England on six weeks leave; Lieut. H. A. Kennedy, of Science, back in England with the fever; Captain Sutherland, Science '14, slightly wounded by a "coal box," now back on duty. Incidentally, Murdoch mentioned the fact that in his platoon there were six Americans, and that one of these was the son of a railroad president in the United States.

With reference to the work of the Red Cross, Lieut. Laing commended their work very highly and commented on the marvellous system which has been established for the care of the injured. The wounded men receive excellent treatment and everything which can possibly be arranged for their convenience is willingly done.

Lieut. Laing is at present deprived of the use of his right hand, but three or four months' rest will fully restore the use of this member. It is his intention to again join his regiment on April 1.



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L. H. Derr.

The Billington Rumour

At a late hour yesterday afternoon it was reported that Lieut. Eric Billington had been killed in action. The information reached Montreal in a roundabout way and there is good reason to believe that it is incorrect, as some of Lieutenant Billington's close friends in Montreal would almost certainly have been notified; furthermore, cables would almost certainly have been sent to his aunt living in New York or his cousin in residence at the Royal Victoria College.

Billington is a man of whom McGill has good reason to be very proud. He took his B. Sc. degree at the University of Liverpool and originally came to McGill intending to take a partial course in certain mining subjects, but he quickly became identified with McGill. After two years of excellent undergraduate work in Mining he won the Douglas Fellowship and became Dr. Porter's special research assistant on the investigation of Canadian coals. In due course, Billington took his degrees of B. Sc. and M.Sc., and left the University first to work as Dr. Porter's private assistant in preparing the coal report for publication, then as a member of the staff of the Dominion Coal Company at Sydney, and later as Surveyor and Assistant Engineer of the International Coal and Coke Company at Coleman, Alberta. He resigned the latter post last spring to return to England where he was given a commission in the Royal Engineers.

Billington's academic career has been given in detail above, because that part of his life—in spite of its success—is probably unfamiliar to the majority of McGill men. It is scarcely necessary to say anything of his part in athletics and college affairs in general. He was a magnificent football player, and for two years at least his name was the most familiar and the most praised in all Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby.

The Daily is so full of hope that the report of the death of Lieutenant Billington is incorrect that it wishes this notice to appear merely as an appreciation of one of our men at the front, but should it be true that Billington's name must be added to the Roll of Honor, McGill has good reason to place his name very high in that noble list as an exceptionally able student, a magnificent sportsman, a man of very strong yet simple religious belief and a very thorough gentleman.

Live Lectures

If there is one characterization which marks college work, it is the tendency to give all one's powers to the thing in hand, to "hit it hard" while one is interested in it. So with all due respect, there is perhaps nothing which tends more to disgruntle the average college man with a course than a professor's dragging out a lecture or recitation after it has lost all its vitality. How often do we encounter the instructor whose lecture, planned in advance, comes to its logical conclusion at the end of 40 or 45 minutes, and who, to save his conscience from being troubled by the fact that he had wasted valuable minutes, goes off on some extraneous tangent to the subject, the poor presentation and illogical arrangement of which nullifies much of the good effect of what has preceded, or who glibly states, "We still have about 15 minutes; has not someone a question to ask, a difficulty to bring up?" Then some perpetual pest rises with a problem of his own, which is probably perfectly clear to the rest of the class, and which he himself could easily clarify by conference with the professor after the rest of the class had been dismissed.

In either case, it is a poor conclusion to a job well begun, and the pity of it is that the strung-out lecture is so often attempted. The discourse should last as long as the lecturer is able to impress the auditors with the fact that he is presenting vital, pungent material, and then comes to a forceful conclusion, whether that conclusion be at the end of thirty minutes or sixty.

MET DEATH AT FRONT.

PLATOON OF "AGGIES."

Lieut.-Col. Taylor, in command of the Wellington Battalion, at Guelph, Ont., has completed arrangements with the authorities in charge of military training at the Ontario Agriculture College to recruit a company of students and ex-students for the county unit. Training has been going on for some time at the college. Students from several universities will be asked to enlist with the O. A. C. men.

DR. PERRIN ON CHAMBER MUSIC.

Dr. Perrin will lecture this evening in the McGill Conservatorium on Chamber Music. This is the third in the course, and will be musically illustrated.

Subscriptions to V.C. Portrait Fund

Amount previously acknowledged	\$25.50
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McGill Union	5.00
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PLATOON BY SATURDAY

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To-night.

Things Theatrical

"POLLY OF THE CIRCUS."

Trained horses and an actual saw-dust ring performance will be found in "Polly of the Circus," which will be next week's attraction at His Majesty's Theatre. This play was originally produced by Frederick Thompson, founder of the New York Hippodrome, and the builder of Luna Park at Coney Island, who used it to introduce Edith Tafalferri, as a star, to the American public. Its success is now a matter of theatrical history, and a treat is in store for the patrons of His Majesty's Theatre next week. Polly, its central figure, is a young equestrienne who is injured by a fall from her horse, while the show is playing in a town in the Middle West. It is out of the question for her to accompany the Circus to the next stop, and she is left at a parsonage opposite the circus lot, in the household of a young minister to recover. The narrow mindedness of his parishioners displays itself in a final successful attempt to drive the girl from her haven. Learning that the Circus is in a neighboring township, she flees from the parsonage and returns to the show to take her regular place on the programme. The minister awaits her return for a month, and then realizing that the happiness of both is at stake he goes to reclaim her.

"THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."

The Red Cross Circle of Montreal West is giving a play on Friday, December 3, at 8.15 p.m., in aid of the Red Cross. In order to have a first class production the Circle has placed the management of the play in the hands of Miss Marion Barney, former leading lady of His Majesty's Theatre, who will form the cast from her professional friends and who has selected "The Marriage of Kitty" as the play to be given. No efforts have been spared by the Montreal West Circle to give a high-class performance which is assured under the management of Miss Barney. The latter will appear as "Kitty." The performance will be held in Montreal West Town Hall.

AT THE LONDON.

"The Price of Her Silence," a four part romantic drama, depicting the unselfish devotion of a strong-willed young girl for her weak and younger sister, featuring Florence Labadie and Mignon Anderson, will be screened at the London to-day and to-morrow.

"We do not care what all the fathers in the world will do when we are safely married, do we dear?" This is where this great photoplay opens up, but in spite of her bravado the attractive little girl is seen to trouble just a trifle as she looks up into the eyes of her handsome lover. In her hand she holds a wireless message from her father, which tells her tersely that if she marries "that fellow" she will be disinherited, and to be that means to be cut out entirely from the millions which she will some day share with her older sister, and "that man" was only her father's discharged chauffeur. The girl was on her way to a cloistered school in France where her father proposed to keep her silly young head so filled with her books that she would forget her plebian lover. But the wily little girl had secretly informed the chauffeur that she was saving, and the boat was well out at sea before the father learned that he had been outwitted. The action of the picture from hereon to the end is replete with interest and is just what the public of this city have been looking for some time. Two other selections to round out an interesting programme are entitled "To Rent Furnished," a comedy drama, with Vivian Rich and W. Spencer, while the other is entitled "Something in Her Eye," a rollicking farce starring Babe Hardy.

MISS SEIDEN WON THE FIRST PRIZE

French Reading Contest Was

Held at the R. V. C.

Yesterday.

Westerners For Overseas.

McGILL MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE

News of Students and Graduates Now Wearing Khaki.

MANY IN ARTILLERY

"Tim" O'Halloran Going Overseas Shortly With Draft From 32nd Battery.

Lieut. Melbourne O'Halloran, Arts '15, who has been training with the Artillery at Kingston, Ont., for some months, has been selected one of the officers to accompany a draft of the 32nd Battery, C.F.A., which will proceed overseas shortly, according to a Kingston despatch. Lieut. O'Halloran, who was during his course in Arts at McGill intimately connected with a number of undergraduate organizations, took the Royal School of Artillery Course at Kingston this summer, and upon passing this course immediately secured an overseas post. "Tim" was formerly sporting editor of the McGill Daily. He is a product of Ashbury College, Ottawa.

Lieut. Morgan M. Johnston, Arts '15, who has been at his home in this city for several weeks on account of an injury to his leg sustained in a football game at Kingston between the 34th Battery team and the Cadets of the Military College, is back on duty with his unit, the 34th Battery, C.F.A. He is still quite lame. Lieut. Johnston underwent an operation in Montreal, in which the bone was scraped. He has been named to accompany a draft of the 34th Battery overseas in the near future.

Lieut. Richard T. Young, Comm. '14, who served with the 32nd Battery at Barriefield camp this summer as instructor after returning from the front, and who was married during the days of the camp, is returning to Dry Dock barracks at Kingston, and will be used under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Arnoldi as instructor for the 32nd, 33rd and 34th Batteries. Lieut. Young went overseas with the 1st Battery, C.F.A., and was wounded at the second battle of Ypres.

Lieut. E. B. Savage, the well-known football player, who took the R. S. A. course at Kingston last June, will be attached to C Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, there, for duty and instruction. Mr. Savage is a past student of McGill, and has made a record for himself in athletic circles in the Province of Quebec.

Warwick Vernon Lamb, Med. '03, late of Camrose, Alta., is now en route to the Dardanelles, a captain with the Canadian cavalry. He went across in September with the Canadian cavalry, and was at Shorncliffe for some time. "He will do McGill credit wherever he is," a graduate writes.

T. C. Cowley, Sci. '10, is serving as a flight sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service.

Sergt. Douglas M. Ewart, Sci. '10, is with the Divisional Engineers, C.E.F., on overseas service.

James D. McKeown, Arts '12, is lieutenant in the 23rd Howitzer Battery, 6th Brigade, Canadian Artillery, overseas.

Colonel A. T. Shillington, Med. '94, formerly commanding No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital at Le Touquet, has been appointed assistant director of the medical services at the Canadian camp.

Russell B. Robertson, Med. '13, is serving overseas as a captain. Previously he was practising his profession at Vancouver, B.C.

A. Murray McCrimmon, Med. '18, Arts '19, has received a commission in the 32nd Battalion, C.E.F., with orders to report at headquarters at London, Ont.

Capt. E. E. Locke, Arts '02, Med. '07, a Montreal man, who has been practising in New York for eight years, has been appointed an officer in command of A section No. 2 Field Ambulance Depot, now training at Sherbrooke.

MEDALS OF THE RENAISSANCE.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—F. G. Hill, the keeper of the coins and medals in the British Museum, recently delivered his first lecture of the Rhind series on the subject of the medals of the early renaissance. The key to the understanding of the medals of the renaissance, Mr. Hill said in the course of his lecture, lay in the fact that they commemorated persons, rather than events, and, as a result, the medals were personal documents. The rise in the art in Italy in the fifteenth century was due to an intense and unprecedented development of the power of expression, and this vigor of expression marked the renaissance period from all other ages, because it was less inarticulate at that time. The rediscovery of antiquities rather gave impetus to the movement, and ancient coins were chiefly valued because they gave portraits of eminent men. Beginning with imitations of the Roman medals commemorating the taking of Padua in 1399, the medallists proceeded to record the achievements of various champions of Christendom. The first renaissance medal was produced in 1438 at Ferrara by Pisanello, who ranks beyond dispute, the lecturer claimed, as the greatest of all in nobility of conception and beauty of composition. Pisanello left no school, Mr. Hill said in conclusion, though he influenced such men as Matteo de' Patti of Verona.

MORE DOCTORS NEEDED.

London Professor Says Medical Students Should Stay at Their Studies.

London, Dec. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—An appeal to save medical students from the ranks of combatants has been made by Professor E. Barclay-Smith, of the University of London, who says that the shortage of doctors is already serious and will be far more so in time. He writes:

"The dictum has gone forth that it is the duty of the medical student, with the exception of those in their fourth and fifth years, to forsake his profession and volunteer for combatant service.

"Let the medical student once realize that this is his duty and he will go, of that I have not the shadow of a doubt. He has already gone in larger number than the authorities are probably aware, and this in spite of the restraining leash of his teachers and advisers.

"Whether his going will be an ultimate gain to the nation is not for him to judge, but it is a matter of the gravest concern. The demand for medical service for military purposes at home and abroad, to say nothing of the needs of the lay population, is increasing daily, and by leaps and bounds."

CAPT. MACDONALD RETURNS HOME

McGILL GRADUATE INVALIDED HOME SUFFERING FROM TYPHOID FEVER.

Capt. Ronald H. MacDonald, Med. '08, who has been serving at the front with No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing station, returned to Canada a few days ago on the steamer Corsican. He will spend his furlough at his home in Summerside, P.E.I. Captain MacDonald enlisted in Calgary early in the war. He had been practising medicine, and doing well there, but gave up his interests for the call to arms, and left with the first contingent for the front.

He was at an advanced dressing station on the western front for several months when he was seized with typhoid and invalided to England where he remained for some time in hospital. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of the great fighting qualities and endurance of the first division, and said that the men of the second were showing good stuff also. Dr. MacDonald was welcomed by old friends in St. John whom he had not seen for many years as he had gone west after graduating with honors from McGill.

LEAVE IS GRANTED MAJOR A. A. MAGEE

CAPT. HARRINGTON WILL BE IN CHARGE OF DRILL AND FIELD WORK.

BATTALION ORDERS NO. 28.

BY LIEUT-COLONEL ROBERT STARKE, O.C. MCGILL CONT. C.O.T.C.

Montreal, November 30th, 1915

1. INFORMATION.

During the temporary absence of Major A. A. Magee, Capt. C. D. Harrington will be in charge of Drill and Field work.

2. LEAVE.

Capt. P. F. Sise is granted leave of absence from the 30th inst. to December 7th, inclusive.

By order,

J. C. SIMPSON,
Captain
Adjutant McGill Cont. C.O.T.C.

MAIL FOR DARDANELLES.

London, England.—The postmaster-general has issued instructions on the sending of mails to the British Mediterranean expeditionary force. Senders are earnestly desired to restrict their use of the parcel post to articles of real utility. Perishable articles, fruit, bottles, pudding basins, etc., will not be accepted for transmission, and the maximum weight for a single parcel will be reduced to seven pounds.

In view of the exceptional conditions of transit, it is necessary that parcels should be very carefully packed. They should be as nearly round as possible, well packed in shavings, and wrapped in waterproof paper. The outer cover should be of a strong material, and the address must be marked on it in some indelible medium, not on a label. Parcels and letters for men known to be in hospital should bear the word "Hospital" in large letters.

ITALY AND REFUGEES.

Rome, Italy.—In the name of the refugees from the regions now occupied by the Italian army, the central commission of the Austrian refugees has protested publicly in the press against certain reports that appeared in the *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna. The Austrian refugees, says the commission, have had personal experience of the spirit of fraternity animating the Italian soldiers with regard to the civilian population, and of the efforts made on their behalf to mitigate the inevitable consequences of war. They are also grateful for the provisions adopted by the Italian military authorities and government, who, regardless of expense, have given generous aid to the conquered regions and to the inhabitants, even continuing the payment of allowances formerly made by Austria to the families of those serving in the Austrian army.

Harvard.—\$400,000.00 in tuition fees was received by Harvard University during one day near the opening of college this year.

HONOUR ROLL OF "AGGIES"

The Macdonald College Students Serving With Many Units.

ONE WITH THE BELGIANS

McGill Units Claim a Number of Students of McGill's College of Agriculture.

From the Macdonald College Magazine the following roll of honor of the college is extracted:

Aird, Gunner D. M., 3rd Overseas Battery, Siege Artillery, 440 St. James street, Montreal.

Asby, Pte. P. T. H., A10944, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

Bailey, Pte. H. C., A10960, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

Lothian, David E., 15th Battalion, King's Canadian Highlanders, 1st Canadian Contingent, Army Post Office, London, England.

McClintock, Gunner L. D., 5th Battery, 2nd Brigade, Can. Field Artillery, 1st Canadian Contingent, Army Post Office, London, England.

Mccormick, Corporal J. H., A10958, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

Boulden, Pte. Eric, A10937, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

Bradford, Pte. C. R. M., A10942, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

McLaren, Quentin, Union of South Africa Forces, Vereeniging, Transvaal, South Africa.

McMahon, Pte. A. E., 10943, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

Buckland, Pte. W. B., A10984, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

Brunt, Pte. J. W., A10939, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

Carter, Private G. B., 24226, Royal Highlanders of Canada, 13th Batt., 3rd Brig., 1st Canadian Contingent, Army Post Office, London, England.

Collingwood, Lieut. G. F., Imperial Army Service Corps, Army Post Office, London, England.

Courcy, Vincent, at Dardanelles in October.

Cowper, Pte. Hugh S.

Craik, Pte. Oliver, No. 3 Gen. Hospital (McGill), Army Post Office, London, England.

Craig, Gunner Wm. C., 3rd Overseas Battery, Siege Artillery, 440 St. James street, Montreal.

Paterson, Pte. W. J., A10965, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

McKeechnie, Pte. R. E., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), Army Post Office, London, England.

Matthews, Sergt. A. E., 8234, D.A. G. A. G., Canadians, Shorncliffe, Kent, England.

McIlroy, Pte. A. R., A10955, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Army Post Office, London, England.

McKeechnie, Pte. R. E., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), Army Post Office, London, England.

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McKeechnie,



Don't Wear the Same

hat day after day. "A change is as good as a rest" and the saying is very applicable to men's dress.

English Caps - - \$1.00 up
New Alpine - - \$2.50 up

Exclusive Representatives:
DOBBS & CO.
Fifth Avenue Hats

FASHION-CRAFT
Clothes Shops

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CIGARETTES ARE HARMFUL

So Says Professor at the University of Missouri.

GIVES HIS REASONS, TOO

"Coffin Nails" Injurious Because They Contain So Little Nicotine.

"Cigarettes are more harmful than cigars and other forms of tobacco because they contain less nicotine."

Prof. C. W. Greene, of the School of Medicine, of the University of Missouri, made this apparently self-contradictory statement in a talk the other day.

"The mildness of cigarettes," continued Prof. Greene, "causes deeper inhalation, and therefore more absorption of nicotine. Because of the small amount, the slight stimulation to the body cells of the nicotine alkaloid soon wears off, and depression sets in. Then the smoker resorts to another cigarette to rid himself of the depression.

"This continued smoking of cigarettes keeps a larger percentage of nicotine in the system than when cigars are used. Owing to the larger amount of nicotine in one cigar, the stimulation and depression both are longer. The temptation is not so great to smoke another strongly exhilarating cigar as it is to puff a slightly pleasurable cigarette. It's the quantity of cigarettes a user smokes that makes them dangerous, although a single one contains only a small amount of nicotine. Nicotine lowers the efficiency of both body and mind by the long depression and by its disorganization of the normal functions of the body's organs and it shortens life."

"When the nicotine, an alkaloid similar to morphine and cocaine, enters the system, it is taken to the body cells. It acts most on the nerve cells. Nicotine stimulates the nerve cells to unnatural activity, followed by a long period of depression. For example, it stimulates the heart by acting on the controlling nerves, and then depresses it. The heart refuses to respond and pump the blood properly when you take violent exercise. The case is the same with the expansion of the blood-vessels, the digestive system and the other organs."

"Are the normal actions resumed when the alkaloid has been oxidized and thrown off? If no more tobacco was smoked, they would. But it is a peculiarity of all alkaloids that when the depression sets in, the user will avail himself of the drug to cheer himself up. Thus the tobacco creates its own endless chain, and keeps the cells constantly under the influence of nicotine."

"The depressed action of the organs the inability of the nerves and all the organs to respond to the normal demands to life, brings general degeneration. Bad nutrition results in deterioration of the muscles, such as the fatty smoker's heart."

"Nicotine acts on the brain cells in the same way. When a tobacco user faces a situation in any way unusual, he resorts to nicotine to arouse himself from his normal depressed state. At times it results in loss of co-ordination, as in smoker's tremors."

"Smoking any kind of tobacco wrecks the proper functioning of all the organs of the body, and impairs mental ability. Especially to the tissues of the young is it most injurious. It lowers efficiency. It shortens life. Cigars, cigarettes, all tobacco, all nicotine, are bad. In the long run it is only a question of which is worse—and cigarettes win."

ABOUT SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Toronto Newspaper Pays Tribute to Methods Employed.

ABOUT "THE DESKBOOK"

Instruction Received is of the Most Practical Character.

Under the heading, "Making Newspaper Men," the Toronto World says:

Aspirants for employment in the newspaper world have probably less difficulty in finding opportunity less in any other occupation. There is no great rush for the privilege, and parents and guardians are so well aware of the precarious nature of the vocation that they are more willing to dissuade than to urge their charges to adopt it. Many attempts have been made and continue to be made to raise what is called journalism to the dignity of a profession. There are some who look forward to the time when no man shall be permitted to pen a paragraph, just as no man can prescribe a pill, until he has taken a degree and passed a board of censors.

The freedom of the press demands freedom in this respect as in others, but there is no reason why there should not be proper courses of training for those who wish to get into "the newspaper game," as its devotees love to speak of it. The successful newspaper man is always in touch with the people, and unfortunately most systems of training have the effect of lifting the student out of the popular arena and setting him in a class, or with classes, with more or less exclusive points of view. To have an exclusive point of view is fatal to success in the newspaper field as in most others, and the "schools of journalism" have to avoid this danger.

One of the best, if not the very best school of its kind, is the School of Journalism in the University of Missouri at Columbia in that state. The work done is of the most practical character, and the bulletins, which are important and splendidly edited pamphlets issued quarterly, deal with a range of subjects which no newspaper man can overlook. Some of the subjects dealt with in these bulletins are: "Laws Affecting Newspapers," "Retail Advertising," "The News in the County Paper," "Building a Circulation," "The Editorial Page," "The World's Journalism," giving sample pages and titles from papers of all nations, and lastly, just issued, the "Deskbook of the School of Journalism."

The school issues a paper, so that the students get exactly the same experience they would have in a newspaper office, and they are instructed in all progressive methods and shown how to do things as they ought to be done. The "Deskbook" contains eighty-four pages of the most valuable kind of information for the incident reporter, as well as for many who are regarded as veterans. Every paper has a "style" of its own, and this deskbook simply dictates the "style" of the University Missourian, and very properly begins by a warning against reliance on rules of any kind. Most rules are but arbitrary practices, and common sense must finally guide.

The practice of the School of Journalism might be adopted with advantage by nineteen out of twenty of the papers published. The sections covered are in every department—capitalization, abbreviation, figures, titles, quotation, compounds and hyphenation, spelling, punctuation, special forms as in sport, date lines, engraving, advertising, headlines with samples, and a vast amount of specialized general information which every reporter is supposed to know.

All papers may not desire to figure as models, but the high road to such a position is indicated by this deskbook. Newspaper men generally are agreed that in appearance and make-up the Christian Science Monitor of Boston is about the handsomest and finest newspaper that comes to hand.

RAILWAY LAW WAS SUBJECT

Railway Club Held an Interesting Meeting.

MR. SHEAN GIVES TALK

Many Points in Connection With Railway Jurisprudence Discussed.

An initial meeting of the Railway Club was held last evening in the Union and met with splendid success. Although the attendance was rather small, enthusiasm was far from lacking.

The business of the meeting was first discussed, which consisted in the moving and carrying of a motion that a "committee be appointed by the executive to investigate the matter of meetings to be held during the year and try to arouse interest in the club; also to have papers read at regular intervals."

When the business had been disposed of, the speaker of the evening, Mr. Shean, was introduced. Mr. Shean, who is engaged on the legal staff of the C. N. R., presented the subject of "Railway Jurisprudence" in a most able manner, completely showing his thorough knowledge of the subject.

Commerce, on which the welfare of a nation depends, is itself dependent on three points. Firstly, that of the producer; secondly, from producer to market; and, thirdly, on market.

In civil life, all persons must be treated fairly, and this same thing holds in the case of a railway. The railway man is interested in the law of the railway court which is connected with the Court of Exchequer. The law from a railway man's standpoint consists essentially of four things: Law of jurisdiction, contracts, common carriers and courts.

Jurisdiction is considering the justness of an issue. Transportation, considering the rights of people, was begun in the reign of Henry IV, and was referred to by Shakespeare. Contracts, said Mr. Shean, are of no good unless an order is accepted "in toto," and immediately. An offer is open until accepted, but no contract is entered into if the first agreement is in any way changed. Bargain and sale is contained under contracts, and has two chief points, acceptance and delivery. There is no legal hold upon a purchase unless the maker has marked and set aside the goods for the purchaser.

The civil code is composed of statute law and judicial decisions. The former is ill-digested law laid down by men who do not understand law. The latter, as a form of justice, misses the mark.

The law of common carriers is the right the individual has to send goods. An important part of this law is that of liability. The agent of the railway company has to bring to the attention of the person sending goods, the contract under which same is to be shipped. Employees who take upon themselves authority which they are not authorized to take are personally responsible, and must not exceed their ostensible duty. If the servant of a railway by negligence causes an accident, the company is responsible for full insurance value, as a railway by contract is bound to insure safe delivery of persons or goods. In accepting goods as packed, if breakable and then broken in transit due to deceit practised by shipper, then the railway is not responsible.

The railway is not responsible for such accidents as are beyond the control of man, such as cyclones, etc. This is taken care of by the "Act of God."

In five years over 32,500 persons were injured on the railways. Only six per cent. of this number, however, have been able to get any remuneration.

Under the common law there are three items for damages:

1. Risky occupation, for which there is no liability if workmen undertake work which they know to be hazardous.

2. Injury caused to or by fellow-workmen.

3. Contributory negligence.

If approximate cause is due to own negligence, there is no claim.

If a man is drawing under \$1,000 a year, he may appeal under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the law of courts, the Railway Board has jurisdiction over railways, telegraphs and common carriers, excepting the Intercolonial and Trans-continental Railways.

In concluding Mr. Shean pointed out the necessity for all engineering students to become familiar with the sort of law which they have to come into contact with. Thus they would be able to settle the points which continually come up.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Shean for his interesting and instructive talks. Those present then indulged in much enjoyed refreshments.

U. OF T. MEN IN KHAKI

Relatives and friends of the graduates and undergraduates of the University of Toronto on active service are requested to send to the registrar of the university full information regarding them, as follows: Name in full, faculty, date of attendance, rank unit and present address. The university has now a list of nearly 1,500 men on active service, and will greatly appreciate the assistance of the general public in making this list as complete and accurate as possible.

Address all communications to The Registrar, University of Toronto.

The School of Journalism acknowledges indebtedness to the New York Evening Post, the Springfield (Mass.) Union, the Chicago Herald and the Dallas News. By following this deskbook there is no reason why any newspaper may not be perfect within its own sphere. It is of corresponding value to students.

MCGILL DAILY.

MacNAUGHTON SAFE.

Lieut. B. Frank MacNaughton, Med. '15, who was reported to have been on the transport Marquette, recently torpedoed and sunk in the Aegean Sea, is safe at Cairo, Egypt, according to advice just received at the University. Lieut. MacNaughton left Canada with No. 3 (McGill) General Hospital, and secured his commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps upon arrival in England.

ORCHESTRA TO GIVE CONCERT

First Concert at Union on Sunday Afternoon.

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

Miss Lillian Thom, a Well-Known Local Soprano Will Sing.

The first Sunday concert of the year will be given by the orchestra next Sunday, December 5, at 4 p.m. A very attractive programme has been arranged, which ought to be of interest to every McGill student. The orchestra has been working faithfully these last few weeks, and deserves the support of every student. Probably the best way to support this organization is to turn up and fill the hall of the Union to its utmost capacity.

The orchestra has been fortunate to have the services of Miss Lillian Thom, a well-known local soprano. Those who have had the good fortune of hearing her sing last year will undoubtedly be present to hear her sing once more; and those who have not heard her yet ought to come up to listen to her. Mr. Robinson, the manager of last year's orchestra, who is well known in college for his musical abilities, will give a clarinet solo. Added to this, an excellent programme will be given by the orchestra. There will be music to suit everybody's taste. So again we urge all McGill students to be up. The programme follows:

Pilgrims' Chorus.....Wagner

Orchestra.....

Miscaunary.....Dorothy Foster

Miss Lillian Thom.....

Intermezzo.....Kline

Orchestra.....

Clarinet solo.....Mr. Dean Robinson

(a) Pizzicatti.....Delibes

(b) Pansy.....Verne

Orchestra.....

Serenade.....Galkine

Mr. Philly Presner.....

I Have Not Seen.....Gaul

Miss Lillian Thom.....

Overture—Lustspiel.....Kilar-Bela

Orchestra.....

"God Save the King."

An orchestra practice will be held to-night at 7.30, in Strathcona Hall. Everybody up to prepare for Sunday's concert.

"WHAT THE BOYS NEED."

(London Canadian Gazette.)

With winter drawing near, special interest attaches to a letter from Lieut-Colonel W. H. Harrison, 2nd Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column, to the agent-general for New Brunswick. He tells how the men hardly get out from their billets after 6 p.m., and have a chance to read.

"Magazines of any kind would be very greatly appreciated if it were possible to get any. In this war, which promises to be long drawn out with bursts of activity succeeded by comparative idleness, we who command troops see the necessity of interesting our men in some recreation in order to keep up the morale. All of our men are intelligent, and if some intellectual occupation is offered to them they will take advantage of it. Otherwise their amusements will take another form which might lead to trouble. I am trying to arrange for a recreation shelter in each of my sections, and want to encourage reading and games. I hope also to get a set of boxing gloves. Boxing is a sport that all take an interest in."

NEW NAMES FOR PARIS STREETS.

Paris, France.—At the next meeting of the Paris municipal council it will be proposed that a street should be named after Miss Edith Cavell. It will also be proposed that the avenue at present known as Sofia should be called Karageorgievitch. It is said that the municipal council does not intend to rename any of the streets but, says the Matin, it would be responding to the unanimous wish of the inhabitants if it should decide to pay this token of homage to Miss Cavell.

AMERICAN GEOLOGIST SUICIDES.

Rio Janeiro.—Orville A. Derby, the widely known American geologist, committed suicide here Saturday. The reason for his act is not known. He was a frequent contributor on geological subjects to scientific journals. Mr. Derby was born at Kelloggsville, N.Y., in 1851. He was unmarried.

FORESTRY MEN ENLIST.

Thirty-five per cent. of forestry graduates and undergraduates at the University of Toronto have enlisted. A professor in the Faculty of Forestry has estimated that about 62 graduates are engaged in forestry or allied professions, and out of these twenty have enlisted up to October 20. Out of 71 undergraduates, 27 have enlisted.

HEAR ADDRESS

ON "ETCHING"

Herbert Raine Treats of Subject Before Architects.

MUCH VALUABLE DATA

Historical Account of Growth and Development of the Art.

A meeting of the Architectural Association was held last night, when a paper was given by Mr. Herbert Raine, architect, on "Etching." The meeting opened with the secretary, Mr. Gratton Thompson, reading the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. P. Booth, the president, was in the chair, and after disposing of a small amount of business, he introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. Raine is a prominent architect in this city, and he gave an interesting discourse on etching, treated from a technical standpoint. He said:

"In treating of the subject of 'Etching,' it may be as well to give a short historical account of the growth and development of this art and to show its relation to the other branches of engraving, so that you may have a better understanding of the different techniques constituting each branch, which are often confused with each other. The art of engraving may be divided under four distinct heads:

1. Engraving on wood.

2. Engraving in line on metal.

3. Etching with dry point in aquatint.

4. Mezzotint.

"Engraving on wood has first place, as it is the oldest of all, dating back to the sixth century, although its adoption in Europe can only be traced to the end of the thirteenth century. The essential difference between wood engraving and engraving on metals is that the former is done by cutting away the background, leaving the design in relief; the latter by the design being cut into the surface of the metal. Wood engraving for a century after its introduction to Europe was used chiefly for the painting of playing cards, but upon the discovery of the art of printing, its development was very rapid. Illustration of books by means of wood cuts became a simple matter, and the dissemination of books helped on the art. In fact, until quite recent times wood cuts were one of the chief means of illustrating periodicals, books, etc. It is possible that the types for printing were originally suggested by the wood cuts, as in both the printing surface are in relief with the background cut away. In other forms of engraving the design is cut through the surface into the metal. The principle is just the opposite to that of wood engraving. Its discovery was made in the early part of the 15th century. The silversmith was accustomed to engrave on silver by means of incised lines, and a method of filling these lines with a mixture of silver and lead was used, giving a dark effect to the ornamentation and contrasting well with the brightness of the